

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraphs [02]-[06] with the following amended paragraphs:

[02] ~~In these days, various~~ Various types of disposable diapers have been well known developed.

[03] One of examples of disposable diapers is disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 94-93901. This publication pertains to ~~an absorbent article~~ a disposable diaper having a dual barrier system which can avoid side leakage ~~[[with]]~~ using a standing cuff and a gasketing cuff.

[04] ~~However, according to the inventors' study,~~ even though the standing cuff and the gasketing cuff are used in the dual barrier system, the side leakage cannot properly be avoided ~~a barrier effect to avoid the side leakage is limited despite the dual barrier system, and it is found that much higher barrier effect can be obtained by utilizing a structurally considered standing cuff without the gasketing cuff.~~

[05] In the conventional disposable article having such dual barrier system, while each gasketing cuff is maintained to encircle a wearer's leg, ~~the free edge (distal edge)~~ a distal edge of the corresponding standing cuff is brought into line-contact with a wearer's crotch.

[06] Accordingly, during the use of this article, the location of the distal edge ~~free edge (distal edge)~~ of the standing cuff varies depending on the contacted portion of the wearer's leg by the gasketing cuff. Thus, a line-contacted portion of the wearer's crotch by the distal edge ~~free edge (distal edge)~~ of the standing cuff changes for each application of this article. Such condition means that, this article has incomplete barrier against the side leakage.

Please replace paragraph [09] with the following amended paragraphs:

[09] In order to facilitate completely the standing cuff, this cuff is required to stand surely with the sufficient height. Then, the standing cuff stands by means of a stretching force of stretching members. In this connection, in the conventional standing cuff, the stretching members extend along the only distal edge ~~free edge (distal edge)~~ thereof. Actually, with only these stretching members, standing ability is not enough.

Please replace paragraph [92] with the following amended paragraphs:

[92] The liquid pervious sheet 1 has the shape of rectangle with the width being larger than that of the absorbent structure so as to laterally extend beyond the side edges of the absorbent structure with a short distance[.], and is fixed to the liquid impervious sheet 2 by e.g. hot melt adhesive. (In the diaper of the present embodiment, fixed portions including this extended peripheral side portion of the liquid pervious sheet 1 are represented by symbols *.)

Please replace paragraph [96] with the following amended paragraphs:

[96] As stated above, the proximal edge where the internal side of the double standing sheet is fixed to the liquid pervious sheet 1, defines the base line BL from which each standing cuff B stands. In the leg portion of the diaper, the laterally inboard portion with respect to this base line BL is not fixed to the diaper body but free therefrom. Further, this [[free]] inboard portion folds back halfway so as to be divided functionally and conceptually into two portions, a standing portion 10 which stands toward the longitudinal centerline of the diaper and a surface-contacting portion 20 which bends outwardly.

Please replace paragraph [117] with the following amended paragraphs:

[117] Standing cuffs B are formed at the opposite sides of the disposable diaper so as to stand freely around the wearer's legs by projecting toward the wearer. The standing cuff B is formed with a standing sheet 4, which is continuous in the substantially lateral direction, and two kinds of stretching members; stretching members for contacting and stretching members for standing. There are suitable ~~numbers~~ number of, or in this embodiment two stretching members 5A, 5A for contacting and suitable number of, or in this embodiment three stretching members 5B, 5B, 5B for standing. These stretching members are formed from e.g. strands of rubber, belts of rubber. The reference numeral 7 designates a tape-tab as attachment means. The reference WB designates a standing cuff for the wearer's waist for constraining back-leakage for the wearer's waist. This standing cuff WB has, at its distal edge, stretching members 7A, 7A for contacting and has, at its base line side of the ~~free portion~~, stretching members 7B, 7B, 7B for standing.

Please replace paragraphs [120]-[124] with the following amended paragraphs:

[120] As a result, the fixation starting edge where the internal side of the double standing sheet 4 is fixed to the liquid pervious sheet 1 defines the base line E2 from which each standing cuff B stands. In the leg portion of the diaper within the laterally inboard portion with respect to this base line E2, the standing sheet 4 is not fixed to the diaper body but stands freely so as to form ~~[[free]]~~ portion Z.

[121] The ~~[[free]]~~ portion Z of the standing cuff B for the wearer's leg has the lateral length L preferably at least 10 mm, particularly 30 mm to 80 mm for a diaper for adults.

[122] Now, referring to Fig. 5, at the longitudinally front and back ends of the diaper, the relation between the standing sheet 4 and other diaper elements in fixing will be stated. The front and back ends of the ~~[[free]]~~ portion Z of the standing sheet 4 are fixed to the wearer's side surface of the diaper. Concretely, in this embodiment, the back end is fixed to a backside flap

WB for constraining back-leakage and to the liquid pervious top sheet 1. On the other hand, the front end is fixed directly to the liquid pervious top sheet 1 since a flap is not provided at the front end of the diaper with hot melt adhesive.

[123] In Fig. 5, fixed portions F, F between the standing cuff B and the diaper body with hot melt adhesive are represented by dots. As seen from this figure, in the front end-side of the diaper, the upper fixed portion F initiates from an upper line f1 in the distal edge E1-side of the [[free]] portion Z and from a lower line f2 in the proximal edge E2-side of the [[free]] portion Z. The upper line f1 locates closer to the front end of the diaper than the lower line f2. On the other hand, in the back end-side of the diaper, the lower fixed portion F initiates from single line f3. This line f3 is parallel to the back end of the diaper. This line f3 is not divided into two parts having the above relation like f1 and f2.

[124] In such configuration, the stretching members 5A, 5A for contacting extend in the vicinity of the distal edge E1 of the standing cuff B. On the other hand, the stretching members 5B, 5B, 5B for standing extend in the vicinity of the base line E2 for the [[free]] portion Z of the standing cuff B.

Please replace paragraph [132] with the following amended paragraphs:

[132] As the material of the standing sheet, a material such as breathable and liquid impervious plastic film or non-woven fabric, which is treated with silicone so as to have water repellency, can be used. As shown in Fig. 11, a water proof sheet 4A which is manufactured from a plastic film or the like is preferably disposed between the non woven fabrics with or without water repellency in order to surely prevent the liquid permeation. As the non-woven fabric, a polypropylene non-woven fabric, which is manufactured with a melt blown method, is more

preferable. The standing sheet with the thickness of 5 g/m^2 to 30 g/m^2 defined by the basis weight is adhered to be formed like a pouch and the pouched edge defines the distal edge E1 a ~~free-end~~. The stretching member is formed from strand of natural rubber, synthetic rubber, polyurethane or the like. The stretching members may be in the form of strands or a belt. In this embodiment, the standing cuff B is able to stand in the substantially vertical direction through the means of the application of the large contracting force by the stretching members 5B, 5B. Concretely, as the stretching members 5A, 5A for contacting, two strands of 560-denier urethane extend for the longitudinal distance of 650 under the elongation of 280%. On the other hand, as the stretching members 5B, 5B, 5B for standing, three strands of 560-denier urethane extend for the longitudinal distance of 420 mm under the elongation of 280 % at intervals of about 5 mm.

Please replace paragraph [144] with the following amended paragraphs:

[144] The internal side of the double standing sheet 40 is fixed to the over surface of the liquid impervious back sheet 12 along its portions wraparound to the absorbent structure AB. with e.g. hot melt adhesive. The proximal edge where the internal side of the double standing sheet 40 is fixed to the liquid pervious sheet 12, defines the base line BL from which the standing cuff B stands. The laterally inboard portion with respect to this base line is not fixed to the diaper body but free therefrom. Further, this ~~[[free]]~~ inboard portion folds back halfway so as to be divided functionally and conceptually into two portions, a standing portion B1 which stands toward the longitudinal centerline of the diaper and a surface-contacting portion B2 which bends outwardly.

Please replace paragraph [158] with the following amended paragraphs:

[158] In the embodiment shown in Figs. 14, 15 and 17, the stretching members 60 for lifting are respectively disposed between the liquid impervious back sheet 12 and the absorbent structure AB. Further, in a plane view, as shown in Fig. 13, in each leg portion of the diaper, the stretching member 60 for lifting is not superposed on the narrow portion of the absorbent core 13, while in front end and back end of the diaper, it is superposed on the laterally extended portions of the absorbent core 13. In other words, the stretching member 60 is not superposed on the narrowest width portion of the absorbent core 13, while the member is superposed on the widest width portion of the core.

Please replace paragraph [178] with the following amended paragraphs:

[178] As mentioned above, it is clear that the standing cuff WB is able to surely stand. Therefore, when the complementary pad 100 is provided so as to superpose on the wearer's side of the diaper, the standing cuff WB surely stands and encloses the complementary pad 100 without lying and bending back. As the material of the standing sheet 4 for the wearer's leg and the standing sheet 6 for the wearer's waist, a breathable and liquid impervious plastic film or non-woven fabric which is treated with silicone for water repellency may be used. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 28 as an example of the standing cuff WB, for completely obviating the liquid perviousness, it is preferable to dispose water proof non-woven fabric or non-water proof non-woven fabric manufactured from plastic film or the like. As the non-woven fabric, polypropylene non-woven fabric manufactured with a melt blown method is more preferable. A sheet with the basis weight of 5 g/m² to 30 g/m² is folded and fixed to attain the double portion, and has the distal edge E1 from the proximal edge E2 thereof defines a free-end. The stretching member is formed from strand of natural rubber, synthetic rubber, polyurethane or the like. The

stretching members may be in the form of strands or a belt. In this embodiment, the standing cuff WB is able to stand in the substantially vertical direction through the means of application of the large contracting force by the stretching members 7B, 7B, and 7B. As the stretching members 7A, 7A for contacting, two strands of 560 denier urethane are provided for the lateral distance of 250 mm under the elongation of 200%. On the other hand, as the stretching members 7B, 7B, 7B for standing, three strands of 560 denier urethane are provided for the lateral distance of 250 mm under the elongation of 200 % at the intervals of about 5 mm.